BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864. NO. 124.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, April 2.—The *Herald* of the 29th has been received.

Dispatches from Cairo state that Forrest attacked Paducah on the afternoon of the 25th with seven thousand men. Three attacks on the fort were repulsed by the garrison, the rebels leaving 300 dead on the field.

Three gunboats opened fire on the city to prevent the rebels occupying it. During the fight the rebels plundered the stores of an immense quantity of goods. Several women were killed. The Yankee loss fourteen killed and forty-five wounded. The front part of the city was destroyed, including a hospital, the gas works and some of the finest residences. The post office, Court House and Continental Hotel were uninjured. The rebels retired at night, after burning the depot and the steamer *Decotah*, which was on the stocks, in the direction of Columbus.

A dispatch from Fort Smith says the army of the frontier is in motion. Its supposed destination is Northern Texas.

The House laid on the table, by a vote of 63 to 40, the resolution granting the use of the Hall to Geo. Thompson, the English Abolitionist, for the purpose of lecturing.

The reorganization of the army of the Potomac is progressing rapidly.

On the 28th gold fell to 61½, in consequence of the issuing of gold certificates, but rallied and closed at 66.

Northern News via Atlanta.

ATLANTA, April 2.—The Nashville *Union* of the 27th contains interesting particulars from Forrest's advance into Kentucky. Cario despatches of the 28th state that Forrest arrived in Kentucky on the 20th, divided his forces and destroyed the railroad bridge eight miles from Columbus.

Gen. Bryman with several regiments of infantry and artillery went from Cairo within 12 miles of Union city, and learned that Col. Hawkins, with the 47th Tennessee cavalry had surrendered, and the Confederates, after destroying the fortifications, returned southward, taking their prisoners with them.

The Federal garrison at Hickman was withdrawn.—Gen. Bryman is supposed to have abandoned Hickman and Union city as of no present use to the Yankees.

Advices from New Orleans, March 19th, state that Alexandria surrendered to Porter's fleet without opposition. The Yankee cavalry advance occupies New Iberia. Guerrillas appeared in the vicinity of Baton Rouge and had several skirmishes with the 4th Wisconsin mounted infantry. Advices to the 26th March state that the fleet still off Alexandria.

Nothing definite from Banks and Steele, but it is reported that Banks met with considerable opposition from the forces of Dick Taylor. A New York paper of the 26th, the *World*, has a rumor from Washington that the entire organized militia of the North is to be called into service for six months to hold certain points, during the campaign against Richmond, which is about to begin.

Brownsville advices, via New Orleans, March 18th, report no prospect of a fight in Texas. Nine French Frigates had appeared off the mouth of the river. An attack on Mattamoras was expected.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A Committee on the conduct of the war find evidence against Gen. Meade.

The President dismissed Col. Woodin, of the 9th Ky., from service.

KNOXVILLE, March 23.—The government is issuing one thousand rations daily to indigent citizens. They are required to go North within 14 days or stop drawing rations.

Scouts report the rebels making active preparations for an advance into Kentucky. There is no doubt their cavalry is in good condition and two divisions of infantry mounted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25th.—The Union Convention unanimously adopted resolutions declaring Lincoln their first choice for next President and endorsing Congressional delegation.

Still Later from the North.

RICHMOND, April 3.—Northern dates to the 31st received. A collision occurred on the 28th at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, between the rebel sympathisers and the Unionists. Five of the latter were killed and ten or twelve wounded. Two rebels were killed. The latest dispatch says the rebels, 300 strong, are entrenched at Galidy's Mills, under the command of the sheriff. Four hundred men of the 54th Illinois regiment were marching to attack them. An attack on Matoon is also threatened by the rebels from Shelby and Moultrie counties. No other news of importance. Gold, on the 30th, 64.

RICHMOND, April 3.—A telegram from Springfield says that Col. Oats, Provost Marshal General, started for Charleston last night. He telegraphed to-day for the 41st regiment. Gen. Heintzelman has also been requested to send 5,000 troops from Indianapolis. This indicates trouble in that section of a serious character.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, the motion that the alleged complicity of Stansfield, member of the House, in the blot to assassinate the Emperor of the French deserved the severest consideration was rejected by 10 majority. The result was received with great cheering. The vote is generally regarded as an attack by the Conservatives on the government. Efforts on the part of the Conservatives to overthrow the Ministry will be made after Easter.

The Pope is ill. Collisions between the French and Papal troops continue.

Liverpool cotton market dull.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 2.—Snow fell here this morning to the depth of five or six inches, which was followed by rain. James river is again rising.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, April 3.—Judge Guild returned from Fortress Monroe last night. He reports that negotiations are favorable for the return of all the Confederate prisoners during the next 30 days. No particulars of the interview with Butler have been made public.

Amount Funded in Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 2.—The amount funded here by citizens is $2,130,200, and by disbursing officers $30,682.

Amount Funded in Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, April 2.—The amount funded in this city is $3,750,000.

Amount Funded in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, April 2.—The amount of Confederate notes funded in this city is $11,334,500.

Amount Funded in Charlottesville.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, April 2.—The amount funded here by citizens is $2,163,700, and by officers $96,291. Total, $2,258,991. Amount on hand to exchange the new issue, $295,350.

Amount Funded in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, April 2.—Depositories here feots $4,906,700 funded.

Amount Funded in Macon.

MACON, April 2.—There has been funded here $13,619,600, besides a large amount paid in by disbursing agents. There has been funded in Albany, Ga., $1,495,200.

Amount Funded in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, April 2.—The amount funded in this city is $15,700,000.

Amount Funded in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, April 2.—The amount funded in this city is $9,500,000.

Amount Funded in Lagrange.

LAGRANGE, GA., April 2.—The amount funded here is $1,141,900.

Amount Funded in Mobile.

MOBILE, April 2.—The amount funded in this city is $11 423,600; withdrawn from circulation, but not funded, $6,635,297.

Amount Funded in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, April 3.—The amount funded in this city is $7,200,000.

A COTTON POEM.

A Hyde operative, named Richard Driver, who, like many another rhyming weaver in Lancashire, is in his humble way a genuine poet-laureate of the manufacturing districts, has been achieving of late something more than a local reputation for his muse, by singing the sorrows of the Cotton Famine. His latest effusion, which is styled a "Series of Dialogues in Verse between President Lincoln and President Davis," is now enjoying a circulation among his brother operatives, to an extent that might move the envy of more pretentious poets. As a specimen of this writer's artless but animated verse, we take the following, being a portion of a "Dialogue" upon the recently proposed "amnesty."—*London Index.*

Davis.—No, no: for I prefer to die
A martyr's death, ten thousand times,
Rather than seem to justify
Your black and most infernal crimes.
Lincoln—If, then, thou dost prefer to die,
Let Vengeance rouse up all my hate,
And every power I have apply
To desolate each Southern State.
Now, Fury, take command of all;
Use powder, cannon, shell and ball;
Roll Nature back, and make her wild;
Spare not the mother, slay the child:
Butcher them all—revenge is sweet—
Ply well the army and the fleet;
Let Europe, trembling, stand and gaze,
While all the South is in a blaze,
For Europe, like an ugly whelp,
Would like to give the South a help.
I am not mad, howe'er I seem,
I am not mad, nor in a dream.
For every negro I set free,
I'll slay too white men—may be three;
And he who shall oppose my plan,
Is not like me, *an honest man!*
Davis.—Lincoln! I hate thine ugly name;
And now I tell to thy face,
That thine own party yet will shame
At their dishonor and disgrace,
For thus allowing thee to rule
And govern like a Yankee fool;
For is it not a barbarous plan
To butcher every Southern man—
Men that are noble, brave and good,
And of the Anglo-Saxon blood,
Whose fathers were of English birth,
The topmost race of men on earth!
Ah! thou mayest try to burn the South,
And in the North gag every mouth;
But, spite of that, the world shall see
The sons of English fathers free:
And thou, sir, like a Yankee knave,
May'st swagger, bluster, rant and rave.

FACTS FOR THE TIMES.

Many persons, says the *Sentinel*, are under misapprehension or in uncertainty as to several points connected with the currency, taxes, claims upon the government, &c., and the following answers to questions which have been addressed to us may prove generally acceptable.

All taxes due to the government, whether they are the taxes of 1863, but not yet paid, or the taxes assessed under the law of 1864, may be paid in four per cent. bonds, or in the certificates on which the four per cent. bonds are to issue. Where a certificate is greater in amount than the tax proposed to be paid with it, the collector will issue a new certificate for the excess—the tax-payer making up all fractional parts of a hundred dollars in money.

Five dollar notes will be received in payment of taxes of all kinds, or may be funded at par on four per cent. bonds, until the first of July next; at which time they also will be taxed one third.

Nothing can be done with notes for a hundred dollars but to fund them in four per cent. bonds at two-thirds of their face, and subject also to a tax of ten dollars per month on each, from the 1st of April.

Notes under five dollars are subject to no tax or limitation; but remain current as heretofore at their full amount.

Notes of ten dollars, twenty dollars and fifty dollars, may be paid in taxes or funded in four per cents., or exchanged for new notes—at two-thirds of their value—until the 1st of January next, at which time all then outstanding will be worthless.

The idea has gained considerable circulation that claims against the Treasury, existing prior to the first of April, would be paid in the reduced currency, unless presented and collected before the first of April. *This is an error.* It is only true of such claims as had been adjusted and a warrant or draft issued for the payment. The settlement had then become a part of the public records, and the holder of such draft was of the nature of a depositor in the Treasury, and if he failed to draw his money, it became liable to the tax on the 1st of April. But claims unsettled, or for which payment had not been tendered, will follow the usual rule of being paid in currency par at the time of payment.

WASHINGTON, N. C.—The impression seems to be general that the Yankees have been reinforced at Washington and a raid on the railroad at an early day is not very improbable. The Tarboro' *Southerner* of the 26th, says:

We have been told by a gentleman, who had conversed with a gentleman just from the vicinity of Washington that he was informed by this gentleman, that the enemy contemplated an advance movement from Washington on Tuesday last, but that the snow storm prevented. We give this information for what it is worth. We did not learn from what source this gentleman got this information. We can say this much, however, that all reports from persons coming from that region, confirms the rumors of a considerable force at Washington under some body. This gentleman also stated that the expedition was for the Roanoke region.

HORSES AND MULES WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE CONFEDERATE service, a number of Horses and Mules. Those who have spare animals will do well to call at once on Wm. P. Askew, the Agent of Inspector General, or to W. W. PEIRCE,
April 2-6t Major and Chief Q. M.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—Governor Brown, of Georgia, Mr. Stephens and others, thinking that certain members of the Confederate Congress militate against the sovereignty of the States and endanger the liberty of the people, have had the independence to say so. For this they are reprehended in certain quarters as disturbers of the public tranquility, and breeders of discontent and distrust. Perhaps they will accept the Impeachment.—They may be old fashioned enough in their devotion to the rights of the States and citizens to feel that it is a patriotic duty to excite discontent and distrust when these are threatened. They may feel as Burke felt, when he said: "I am not of the opinion of those gentlemen who are against disturbing the public repose. I like a clamor when there is an abuse. The fire bell at midnight disturbe your sleep, but it keeps you from being burnt in your bed. The hue and cry alarms the country, but preserves all the property of the province."

It will be a sad day for us when the country lacks men to raise an alarm, when they think the public liberties are at stake.—*Rich. Whig.*

WHERE DID THAT MAN GO TO?—In a certain hotel in a village in Alabama, there is employed a bar tender, who is in the habit of taking his "tod" pretty freely, but always makes it a point never to drink in the presence of his employer. A few days ago, while he was in the act of drawing his "tod" preparatory to taking a drink, his employer came into the bar room rather unexpectedly. Finding himself caught in the act, as he set the tumbler and its contents on the counter, he cast his eyes around with a look of surprise, and exclaimed:—Where in creation did that man that ordered that drink go to?"

THE EIGHTH DAY OF APRIL.—This is the day appointed by our last Congress to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer. In order to secure a proper observance of the day upon the part of the churches, it is important, says the Southern *Observer*, that ministers should call the attention of their congregations to it beforehand, and endeavor to impress their minds with the true nature and design of the exercises pertaining to such an occasion. Let the people be solemnly warned of the sin and danger of disregarding or perverting the day, as too many in this country have done on former occasions of a similar character. In the meantime, let no one wait for the arrival of that day to pray for the success of our arms.

MILITARY COMMISSIONERS.—Our remarks some days since, relative to the manner in which the War Department has given notice the provisions of the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be carried into effect, construed to refer to the military departments, and in disclaiming any such intention, we must be permitted to express our surprise that Mr. Ewing—whose communication we publish elsewhere—should have so inferred. Our article was "condemnatory of military courts" to be organized for the trial of citizens arrested under the act of Congress "to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*;" but on referring to the orders of the adjutant-general, we should have said military commissions.—Yet, our intention was so manifest that Mr. E.'s conclusion is neither a "proper" or a *fair* "construction of our meaning."

The fact that all the proceedings in cases arising from the act referred to, are to be conducted by our military authorities alone, is what we disapprove of, and must condemn. "Military courts," alone are to act. The War Department gives notice "that there will be appointed by this Department for each military division commissioners to investigate the cases of persons who may be arrested or determined by any military authority," for any cause specified in the *habeas corpus* act. The whole procedure is to be under the control of the military.—However clear "military courts" now existing are of adjudicating upon the liberties of citizens, the military "commissions" to be established, the commanders of departments, the Secretary of War, and the President as commander-in-chief, are to be the sole arbiters of the fate of those they themselves arrest. No appeal to a civil court is to be allowed—no trial by jury can be had; the liberty and life of the citizen is dependent alone upon military authority. Against the fearful power we protested, and will continue to protest, until the law granting it is blotted from our statute books.—*Appeal.*

GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE.—We conclude the publication of Gov. Brown's Message this week. Although those who are determined to view but one side of the question, condemn the message as a firebrand, and accuse the Governor of seeking a conflict with the Confederate government, a careful perusal of the document will show that the object of the Governor is, mainly, to point out the errors of the administration and to give timely warning of what the future may have in store.

As we remarked last week Gov. Brown's Message may be considered ill-timed and powerless for good at present, but as a bold advocate of Constitutional liberty and State rights, and other important matters, he certainly is, to say the least, entitled to a respectful hearing. The necessity of the currency and military bills, to the present existence of the Confederacy, is, however, apparent to all.

The press of Georgia is divided upon the message, a portion approving, while others condemn it. Some of the leading papers of that State, although they do not approve of the Governor's Message, together with Vice-President Stephens, support what is known as the Georgia Platform, favoring negotiations accompanying a vigorous prosecution of the war to obtain an honorable peace.—*Salem Press.*

TESTAMENTS FOR N. C. TROOPS IN THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—N. B. Coob, General Superintendent of Colportage in North Carolina, states in the *Biblical Recorder* that,

"*Ten thousand Testaments* and a large box of Bibles are now in the warehouse at Goldsboro', awaiting transportation to Orange Court House, Va.

"Allchaplains of North Carolina regiments are requested to ascertain the destitution of their own regiments and of the adjoining commands which have no chaplains, and report to Rev. P. D. Gold on his arrival with the books, if they wish to be supplied.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months $15.00
" " Three months 8.00
" " One month 3.00
Weekly paper, three months 3.00
" " six months 5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't mean to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Rags Wanted.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Boon's Store, Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.
March 21-4t* MANY CITIZENS.

TO the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by harangueing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people quietly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.
March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—Editor Progress:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
of Davidson County.
March 10-tf

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN WARREN COUNTY, N. C., NEAR LITTLETON, all my perishable property, 40 head of Cattle, 15 Milch Cows, 120 Sheep, Horses, Hogs, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Tallow, Leather, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, and many other things, 14 hhds Tobacco and 12 Bales Cotton. Terms Cash.
April 1-5t* G. B. ALSTON.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.
March 9-tf W. W. VASS, Treas

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED AT THE PROGRESS OFFICE, IMMEDIATELY, a negro man. Highest wages paid.
March 31-tf

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E. PEIRCE,
March 31-tf Captain & A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.
March 31-3tawtd

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

HATTERS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMAN HATTERS CAN find constant employment and good wages, by applying to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.
March 23-2w WITTKOWSKY & CO.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-dawtf

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 29th, 1864.

THE TAX IMPOSED BY THE CONFEDERATE States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid by the Corporation. Share holders will not give in or pay this tax.
W. J. HAWKINS,
March 31-12t President.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.
March 7-1m

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1¼ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1¼ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.
March 29-4w G. A. LACK.
Confederate copy4 weeks and send bill to W

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 26th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE CONFEDERATE Tax on the Stocks held by individuals.

By order of the Board of Directors:
THOMAS WEBB,
March 29-1w President.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,
8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-2tawlm

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and of the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; 5 good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MALLETT BANKER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Statesville, N. C. Feb 13-tf

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Bunn, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Hougantown term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert R Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Rutherford.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Joseph Yeates, Halifax; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert I Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J E Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Pattou, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Waldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward G Fisher is Superintendent of the Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President.—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State.—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice.—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G B W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department.—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. I C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department.—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department.—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com J R Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department.—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. Hon St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. H. Harrison, Augustus L. Looges and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. M. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. B. Hare.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. B. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constable—J. J. Betts, Chief—H. V. Denton, Assistant.

E. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

P. G. Rhodes, Weigh Master.

Captain—Geo. Hunter.

Watchmen—J. A. Johnston, Wm. Beavers, Wm. C. Parker, C. R. Baker, C. R. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The first Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864.

Our neighbor of the *Confederate* seems very anxious to have the *Progress* suppressed. We do not desire to "agitate" by useless discussion, but if it can be shown that we are or ever have been untrue to the State or Confederate governments, we are very willing to be suppressed. We have between three and four thousand names on our books, of as good and true men as any in the Confederacy, who are constant readers of our paper. Did they think us untrue or our sentiments pernicious they would suppress us by withdrawing their patronage.

We published the proceedings of a meeting held in Harnett at the request of the Chairman, who brought them to us, but had no idea then, nor have we now, that there was anything treasonable in them. We have taken no part in any political meeting since 1860—we have not urged the holding of any for the purposes of "agitation," and have said nothing about a Convention. We are known as an advocate for peace, but we have said a hundred times that we only wanted it with separation and independence.

From the commencement of the war to the present time we have used our private means liberally for the benefit of soldiers in the service; before the fall of Newbern we turned our residence, with all its furniture and comforts, over to Gen. Branch and Maj. Boon for a hospital for our sick and wounded, and it was thus used until the town was taken; and for all this, we suppose, our kindly disposed neighbor would have us torn from our family and thrown into prison. But these attacks will not cause us to lose our temper, our sense of propriety or forget our duty. We shall pursue a straightforward course, endeavoring in all things to do our duty as a citizen of North Carolina and the Confederacy.

Justice to our People.

In Gov. Vance's speech to a portion of the army in Virginia, noticed briefly by one of our army correspondents, he said that "there was not one man in one hundred throughout the State that would be willing to accept peace on any other terms than that of the independence of the Confederate States." If the Governor spoke truly, where are all the "agitators," and "reconstructionists" of which some of the journals and politicians tell us so much? The Governor's testimony but does simple justice to a people who have tried to do their duty and who will suffer on and fight on until a peace can be had for them and their sister States that the world will justify them in accepting.

The Confederacy has no truer or self-sacrificing followers and defenders than the great mass of the people of North Carolina.

And we are glad to see that there is at least one paper in Richmond that can occasionally do us justice. The *Whig* of Friday says:

The counties of Western North Carolina have suffered heavily by raids of the common enemy, including deserters and tories, who have committed outrages on the defenceless people; and owing to circumstances beyond control, the authorities have not been able to give the protection they have been anxious to extend. The people have continued faithful to our cause, and their hatred for the invader has been more intensified.

Colonel Palmer has returned from an extended trip through the Western counties, which he succeeded in clearing of the invaders, and made dispositions which, it is believed, will prevent their inroads hereafter.—The Yankees made a raid into Clay and Cherokee counties to prevent the enrolment of conscripts, but retreated on hearing of the approach of our troops.

On Saturday previous, Major McDowell, of the 62d N. C. Regiment, with detachments from his own and the 64th Regiment, encountered the notorious Colonel Kirk and his band. A sharp engagement ensued, and Kirk was defeated. We lost one killed and several wounded. Maj. McDowell was severely wounded in the arm.

Col. Thomas' Cherokee Indians are rendering good service, and are as "true as steel" to the Confederacy, notwithstanding the alluring promises of the Yankee emissaries, who have been among them.

The Savannah *Republican* denounces Gov. Brown as a "bad man—a man of insane ambition, devoid of moral sense, and utterly unscrupulous in the use of means to accomplish his ends. His whole system of tactics has been destitute of all honor and fairness, and he has done more to demoralize and degrade public sentiment than any one man who ever lived in the State." We suppose Gov. Brown feels very bad after seeing this *crushing* denunciation. We assure this distinguished statesman, however, that the good sense, the good opinion and the loyalty of the country is with him and warmly and zealously endorses his manly defense of the constitutional rights of the citizen. His name will go down to posterity honored and revered, while his scribbling defamers will be forgotten in the general crash. The writing editor of the *Republican* is an office-holders.

The Expedition to Swansboro.

The Yankees certainly made nothing by their attempted raid on Swansboro, an account of which we published yesterday.

A gentleman, an intelligent officer, writing to us from Swansboro, says:

"I am satisfied from what I have just heard from a creditable source that the Yankees must have lost several of their men by the capsizing of their boats. A barge is now ashore at Bear Inlet, stranded on the beach, and the fate of its occupants has not yet been told. The God of Storm is a powerful auxiliary to protect our coast from the incursions of the foe."

One of the most contemptible things that the Yankees have been guilty of since the commencement of the war, is the attempt of some of the blue stockings and abolitionists to make a hero and martyr of Dahlgren, the scamp who conceived the idea and issued an order to assassinate the President and the members of his Cabinet and burn the city of Richmond.

The best news we have heard from the North for some time is the details of the reign of terror in the northwest. The democrats and abolitionists of that section are mobbing and murdering each other in a manner that makes our heart to rejoice. Much rather they should kill each other than kill us, and we advise them to continue the wholesome work.

We learn from Col. Barnes that the *Advance* has arrived with a full cargo. May the steamer and crew continue successful.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA.

A portion of the press of Georgia is outspoken in condemnation of the act suppressing the *Telegraph* company. We find the following in a late number of the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*:

The Telegraph company act of the late Congress ought to be funded with all reasonable certainty of the times, as soon as possible.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

No! It ought to be repudiated at once. If funded, it might again be troublesome. The proper way to settle it, is to settle it definitely. Settle it so decisively that it will remain settled for all time to come. Let the Executive of every State come up manfully to the defence of the liberty of the citizen as the Executive of Georgia has—Then the obnoxious act, depriving people of their rights, will not be permitted to die a natural death. Repudiated by the people, it will be repealed never again to be enacted. Let the masses speak out in thunder tones to the servants they have chosen to carry out the principles of the constitution—the government. Then the servants in future will not either be so grasping or so ready to vote away that with which they have no right to meddle—much less endeavor to deprive the people of—constitutional liberty. No citizen of the Confederacy has ever given his legislative servant power to tamper with his constitutional rights. Let those who have done so, be rebuked in such an unmistakable manner that both they and their successors will remember it.

The people are the power—the masters. Officials, no matter what their position, are simply the servants of the people put in the places they occupy merely to manage their own affairs according to the constitution. One to judge from the way they have acted of late, would think they were the masters and the people the servants. Let the people take such a firm stand in the issue now before them that there will be no mistake about their relative positions hereafter. Let the servants who have already done wrong be held to a strict account for their misdeeds and short comings. In future let the people make their servants to understand that they must give a correct statement of their stewardship. This would at once end the corruption which is now so prevalent in high places.—Would do away with many existing evils. Would prevent both corruption and evils disfiguring and disgracing the body politic in days to come.

Perhaps this doctrine that the "servant is not greater than his master." may be disagreeable to many who now fill places. But it is an excellent doctrine, nevertheless. Besides it is a doctrine laid down in the good book. It is there we find it. It emanates from the right source.—If properly and strict'y carried out, it will be productive of great benefit to our cause.

A despotism reared on the ruins of civil liberty, is the most despotic of all governments. A people once free, who permit their government to become a despotism, become the most abject and servile. History proves these facts. Let the people, therefore, look to their government. Let them watch with jealous eye the liberties they have inherited. Let them resist any infringement upon their rights made by the servants they have chosen to carry on their general government. When a false step is made by occupants of high places, let them force those who have made that step to retrace it. It is more easy for those who manage the affairs of the government to commit treason, than the masses. Let those who do so, beware how they tamper with the liberties of the citizen. Let them beware how they tamper with the Constitution—the government.

Forrest in Kentucky.

The war tramp of the heroic Forrest and his veteran band is heard upon the "Dark and Bloody Ground" and the Federal forces that have oppressed the loyal people of southern Kentucky are having a taste of our steel. The news from Kentucky given by the telegraph is meagre but it is glorious. Would that Morgan at the head of ten thousand men could have a chance to co-operate with Forrest.

We have never expected anything from the people of northern Kentucky, along the Ohio line, but that any of the citizens of the middle and southern part of the State should be against us is passing strange, and we do hope this invasion of Forrest will be the occasion of a general uprising and that thousands of the stalwart sons of the "Blue Grass" region may enlist under the banner of the noble partizan.

We are not sure, and would say but little if we were, but we have supposed for some weeks that another one of our veteran Generals, at the head of an army corps, might turn up in Kentucky this spring. We shall see what we shall see. Meantime the work opens well.

The Standard Newspaper.

Mr. Holden issued a copy of his paper on Saturday in which we find the following notice:

"We issue to-day an edition of the Weekly *Standard* to all our readers, and we have printed some extra copies for distribution. We trust the period is not distant when the publication of the *Standard* will be regularly resumed. The paper is not extinct, but only temporarily suspended. Our readers may rely upon it that the paper will be served to them for the period paid for, or the money refunded."

This copy of the *Standard*, we learn, is to be sent to about *sixteen thousand* regular subscribers of the paper, scattered all over the State, in fact going not only into every county, but every neighborhood. This don't look much like Mr. Holden was issuing *Extras* "secretly."

We learn that it is thought that Gov. Vance will reach the city by the 4 o'clock train from Weldon tomorrow morning. We have heard that decisions in the cases of some persons who claim exemption as State or municipal officers have been postponed until the Governor arrives, and as the gentlemen are in considerable suspense we suppose they await his coming with much anxiety.

We invite attention to the notice of P. A. Dunn, the gentlemanly and efficient Superintendent of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, relative to the running time of the accommodation train over that road, which was put on yesterday. We are not apprised as to whether the accommodation has been resumed on the North Carolina Road, but will give a time table of all the trains on both in a day or two.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—We are glad to be able to state, for the benefit of our self-sacrificing, patriotic ladies, that the Steamer *Advance* brought in thirty thousand pairs of cotton cards on the last trip. We hear this from good authority and believe it to be true. We hope they will soon be distributed to the noble women of the State may have the benefit of them.

We learn that R. B. McRae, Esq., the successor of Maj. Badham, as Chief Tithingman for the State, has arrived and entered upon the duties of his position. Mr. McRae is from Wilmington and said to be a genteman of fine business talents. We have heard nothing urged against Maj. Badham, and regret that the Senate failed to confirm his appointment.

The "poor negroes" of Maryland are running away from Lincoln's conscription. We think the "poor negroes" will find out before this war is over that their masters are their best friends.

The *Confederate* says that Hon. Thos. Bragg has been appointed Commissioner for North Carolina under the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

OUTRAGEOUS IF NOT SACRILEGIOUS.—The Fayetteville *Observer* learns that on last Tuesday night, the Episcopal Church in Fayetteville was entered and the Rector's surplice stolen! As the material is fine lawn, but little worn, it will probably be cut into handkerchiefs.

From the Examiner.]

THE PRIVATE MEMORANDUM BOOK OF ULRIC DAHLGREN.

There has been deposited in the War Department, by General Fitzhugh Lee, the private memorandum book of Ulric Dahlgren, found on the person of, and taken from it by Lieutenant Pollard. We have permitted to copy these private memoranda, which confirm Dahlgren's guilt beyond a doubt, and add to his crimes even a blacker shade than has yet been given them. It should be convincing reply to the Notheap denial of the authenticity of Mr. Dahlgren, documents heretofore published. And with reference to these we may say that General F. Lee has written a letter to the War Department fixing the authenticity of these papers; for he explains that there was no opportunity of altering them unless by the courier who was dispatched with them, and that there was no writing whatever interlined in them.

We copy literally below the atrocious private memoranda of Dahlgren. Incoherent as some of them are, they discover a hellish purpose:

Pleasanton will govern details.

Will have details from other commands (four thousand.)

Michigan men have started.

Colonel J. H. Devereux has torpedoes.

Hanover Junction (B. T. Johnson).

Maryland Lee.

[Here follows a statement of the composition and numbers of Johnson's command.]

Chapin's Farm—seven miles below Richmond.

One Brigade (Hunton's relieved Wise, sent to Charleston).

River can be forded half a mile above the city.—No works on South Side. Hospitals near them.—River fordable. Canal can be crossed.

Fifty men to remain on North bank, and keep in communication, if possible. To destroy mills, canal, and burn everything of value to the rebels. Seize any large ferry boats, and note all crossings, in case we have to return that way. Keep us posted of any important movement of the rebels, and, as we approach the city, communicate with us, and do not give the alarm before they see us in possession of Belle Isle and the bridge. If engaged there, or unsuccessful, they must assist in securing the bridge until we cross. If the ferry boat can be taken and worked, bring it down. Everything that cannot be secured or made use of, must be destroyed. Great care must be taken not to be seen, or any alarm given. The men must be filed along off the road or along the main bank. When we enter the city, the officer must use his discretion as to when to assist in crossing the bridges.

The prisoners once loosed and the bridges crossed, the city must be destroyed, burning the public buildings, &c.

Prisoners to go with party.

Spike the heavy guns outside.

Pioneers must be ready to repair, destroy, &c. Turpentine will be provided. The pioneers must be ready to destroy the Richmond bridges, after we have all crossed, and to destroy the railroad near Frederick's Hall, (station, artillery, &c.)

* * * * * * *

Fifteen men to halt at Bellona Arsenal, while the column goes on and destroys it. Have some prisoners. Then rejoin us at R; leaving a portion to watch if anything follows, under a good officer.

Will be notified that Custar may come.

Main column, 400.

One hundred men will take the bridge after the scouts, and dash through the streets and open the way to the front, or, if it is open, destroy everything in the way.

While they are on the big bridges, 100 men will take Belle Isle, after the scouts instructing the prisoners to gut the city. The reserve, (200), will see this fairly done and everything over, and then follow, destroying the bridges after them, and then destroy the city; going up the principal streets and destroying everything before them, but not scattering too much, and always having a part well in hand.

Jeff Davis and Cabinet must be killed on the spot."

[In the separate draft of Dahlgren's orders, the words "on the spot" do not occur. This emphasis in the private note-book leaves no doubt of Dahlgren's murderous intention.—Ex.]

In another part of the note book is the rough draft of Dahlgren's address. It differs somewhat from the separate copy which he seems to have amplified and corrected. He alludes to the "glory of accomplishing an undertaking for which your country will always be grateful, and for which you will always have the prayers of the prisoners now confined in Southern prisons. When we have set free the prisoners on Belle Isle, and seen them over, we will cross and dash through the city. You must encourage the prisoners to destroy the city; make one vast flame of it."

Besides these memoranda, the book, which is neatly bound in morocco, contains a detailed statement of "the re-organization of Stuart's cavalry, November, 1863," and of "Major-General Wade Hampton's division," evidently the work of spies. In a side pocket was carefully folded *fac simile* of a hundred dollar bill issued by the "Plantation Bank," and good for one bottle of Plantation Bitters." It was, probably, and advertisement taken to be palmed as money by Dahlgren upon some ignorant and unsuspicious negro.

THE YANKEES AT YAZOO CITY—VICTORY OF GEN. ROSS.

From a private letter received from a lady in Yazoo City we find some interesting information of the battle between Gens. Ross and Richardson and the motly Yankee crew which had taken possession of that town.

After the Yankees had remained in the place ten days; the whole fleet, except one gunboat, went up the river, where they remained three weeks, taking all the corn, cotton, negroes, mules, &c., they could get. Besides their gunboats and transports, they had negro cavalry on both sides of the river. On the 25th ult. the whole medley returned to Yazoo City. Ross and his Texans had also returned to the neighborhood, and some of his scouts came up with and captured some cott on speculators who were bringing in a load of cotton. One of the speculators (Hilliard, a deserter from the Southern army) made his escape and informed the Yankees that the rebels were about and what they had done. The Yankees, thinking the rebel force consisted only of a few scouts, sent out one company of negro cavalry to drive them off. This company ran into Ross' brigade before they discovered their mistake, and every one of them was killed. Our troops continued to harrass the enemy by shooting his pickets. Every night five or six Yankee pickets were killed.

On the 4th inst. Gen Ross sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town, or the removal of the women and children. The Yankee commander would do neither, and, on the morning of the 5th, our forces, under Gens. Ross and Richardson, made the attack, driving in the pickets on all sides. The Yankees had possession of all the forts around the town, but our men charged and took all but one. The Yankees sought safety under cover of their gunboats. On the right, the Tennesseans, under Richardson, charged through Willis' field, the Yankees sometimes halting behind houses, fences, &c., and firing upon our men. At one time they formed between the residences of Mr. O'Riley and Mrs. Bowman, where a terrible fire was kept up for some time. At last the enemy gave way and fled to their gunboats. The women and children got under the houses, and, with few exceptions, escaped injury. The gunboats kept up a continues fire throughout the day. Gen. Ross, unwilling to expose the lives of the non-combatants, retired in the evening after he had driven the enemy from the town. The Yankees then rallied and pursued him, but he again turned upon them and drove them back to their gunboats.

Though Gen. Ross did not hold the town, yet he whipped the enemy completely against every disadvantage. Their loss in killed and wounded was 243; ours 40.

Some of our wounded men were left in the hands of the enemy. These were shot by the negroes, and one of them was battered in the head with an ax by a negro. This brutal act was witnessed by a lady. Four of our dead were also left in their hands, and these were buried among their dead negro troops. After the Yankees left, however, they were disinterred and interred in the cemetery with military honors, almost every lady in town attending the funeral.

The Yankees finding that Ross would not let them remain in possession of the town got up steam and put off. The night before leaving the negroes (tried to kill the [illegible] but the flames were arrested by the [illegible] Yankees. [illegible] all the negroes they could [illegible] Yankees. [illegible] the fight on both sides. Small [illegible] wounded, [illegible] mansion hall [illegible] her [illegible] Lee, Wilkinson's army was [illegible] and robbed by [illegible] Mississippian.

THE CORRUPTION AT THE NORTH GROWING OUT OF THE WAR.

The people of the North seem to be at last awakening to the fraud and corruption that has been long growing up in the government under the cloak of the war, and been glossed over or hushed up under the plea of "military necessity." Yet some of the bold and conservative press will occasionally speak out, and expose the system of fraud and plundering that is being carried on. The Albany *Argus*, speaking of the corruption that has prevailed in official circles, says:

During the past four weeks the public have been made acquainted with a revelation of frauds, surpassing anything ever before known in our history, and almost passing belief. The developments show that every department of the Government is reeking with corruption.—Millions of dollars are stolen which the people must be taxed to pay, and yet no effort at reform is made by the Administration. Officials who know themselves unworthy of great trusts by careless management are not removed, neither are the culprits whose knaveries are exposed, brought before the criminal courts for trial. Not an instance has yet occurred, among all the robberies that have been reported, where the guilty parties have been handed over to the criminal courts for a public trial!

Everything is hushed up under the plea of "military necessity." If a poor soldier deserts, he is tried according to the laws of war, and summarily condemned to be shot by the side of his rude coffin that is to cover his remains. But the Government official, who divides millions with his favorites, or who leads thousands of men to certain death, and a great army to as certain defeat, is either honored and petted by the Administration, or spirited away to a military prison, in order that the people may never know the extent of his crimes or the character of his accomplices.

If any of these parties are tried at all, it is by a court-martial, where the proceedings are strictly private, and from which the reporters of the press are rigidly excluded resulting in a mysterious muddle that the people cannot understand. The fair inference from this is, that it is the policy of the men in power to prolong the war for the sake of the plunder it affords.

Let the Palmers, the Smalleys, the Corwells, and a host of other similar swindlers, have such a public trial as is awarded to ordinary culprits, followed by such a sentence from the court as their crimes deserve, with a full publication of the evidence. Nothing short of this will satisfy an outraged people. Let the preliminary examinations and the trials of the rogues, who deal in millions, be as public as for those who steal by hundreds, or who commit petty larcenies and burglaries, and let the people have what they have a right to demand—the evidence against thier equally guilty abettors and accomplices!

The Albany *Statesman*, the most ultra of the Republican press, admits even more than this. In an article on the same subject it says:

Every branch of Government seems to be reeking with corruption, and what is still worse, praying hypocrites are preaching against, exposing these rascalities lest it may "hurt the war." That joke is also played out.

A pack of sharks, hungry, villainous and incorrigible, have fastened upon the public treasury and depleted it at the rate of millions monthly; that the patronage of the Federal Government has been bestowed upon those with whom the electors, if allowed an exercise of choice, would have absolutely refused all dealings—until high places of trust are held by known and convicted cormorants, and men drive fast horses and live in free stone houses purchased with United States greenbacks, who ought to be pegging shoes in State prisons.

MILITARY AND CIVIL ORGANISM.

Under this head the *Chronicle and Sentinel* says:

"It was the remark of Justice Campbell, late of the Supreme United States Court, in an address delivered some years since, before the societies of the University of Georgia, that the organic difference between Roman and American civilization, in their aspects of law and liberty, consisted in the first being the suggestion of the camp, and the last the suggestion of home; that the mission of the first being conquest, empire—liberty and law were but the modifications of military rule, the radiations and relaxations of a polity, from its very objects, necessarily central, arbitrary, autocratic, conventional; while migration, voluntary, and unforced colonization, being the law of civil and social expansion to America, government was the suggestion of individual liberty, and consisted only of the self-imposed restraints necessary to regulate the freedom, and provide for the harmony of social life; that society was the offspring of government, to the first, while government was the offspring of society, to the last; and that in these organic differences consisted the logical differences between Roman and American government, Roman and American liberty.

Our readers can here see at a glance what the condition of things would be if the people permit the Richmond programme to be carried out. Dependent upon the will of a military dictator, society would at once be in an entirely different condition from what it now is. There would be no individuality,—no liberty. Everything would be shaped towards the aggrandizement of the head. Everything would have to be shaped and every person would have to shape their course in such a way that the powers that be would be elevated—no matter how much the masses were oppressed. A nation once free could be placed in a more debased condition. Let the people see to it that such is not their fate. It rests entirely with them. Let us support the government—the constitution—to the best of our ability. But let us also rebuke those in place who endeavor to subvert the government, and oppose manfully all their infringements upon the constitution."

The same paper of another date holds the following language:

"Remember, that the sovereignty of the States is the only safeguard of personal freedom. Remember that liberty worth having is worthy of being watched and guarded with a jealous eye. Remember that the liberties of the people, once usurped by a central power are never restored. Remember that nations are always deprived of their liberties, under fallacious pleas and flimsy excuses. Remember no despot ever showed his hand, at the commencement of his career. Remember tyrants always take care of the rights of the citizens before they have time or desire to take care of the citizens themselves. Remember that a people who allow themselves to be bound hand and foot by a strong military power are never again free.—Remember open discussion never harmed the cause of liberty; it is only those who do wrong, and their supporters, who fear to have their acts placed before the public in their true light."

And so speaks nearly the entire press of Georgia, as far as we have access to it, and yet we hear nothing said about arrests in that State.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

The *Examiner* of Saturday contains the following summary of Northern News, which is much fuller than the synopsis sent us by telegraph:

Dates have been received here from the North to the 28th, but the news has been mainly anticipated by the telegraph.

The news grows interesting from the army of the Potomac. Grant is reported to be still at the front, supervising the re-organizing of the army. Two brigades of troops had passed through Alexandria as a reinforcement for Grant. They are said to have been drawn from Harper's Ferry, where they were re-placed with negroes.—About fifteen hundred sick of the army of the Potomac have been moved back and sent to Washington. These things are unimportant of themselves, but, taken together, they show clearly that Grant is bent on a forward movement, and is clearing the decks for action. The streets of Washington are said to be more than ordinarily lively with the movements of troops, &c.

Burnside is said to be certainly fitting out an expedition at Annapolis, the destination of which still remains secret. There can be no longer a doubt of this fact, for an official order appears from headquarters at Washington ordering the Ninth army corps to rendezvous at Annapolis. Nothing is given out as to the object and destination of the expedition, but it is surmised that it may be intended to move up the James river, and co-operate with a forward movement by Grant with the view of causing a diversion of Lee's army.

There is nothing now from the army in the West. All remains quiet since the departure of General Grant. A dispatch from Cairo, however, gives us the gratifying little victory in Tennessee. It appears that our forces attacked the enemy in the vicinity of Union City, Tennessee, and succeeded in making prisoners of Col. Hawkins and his whole command, consisting of four hundred cavalry. There are no particulars given of the affair, but it is to have been a handsome affair. Generals Rinaldi and [illegible] in charge of Cumberland Gap, of which his command consisted, surrendered and were marched off as prisoners, our forces [illegible] and destroying everything of consequence. Advices from Knoxville confirm the surrender of Cumberland Gap, to Gen. Sturgis, by the demand of Admiral Goldsborough. The Yankee army in Western Louisiana is supposed to be [illegible] Gen. Banks' cavalry advance had crossed New River. The [illegible] had crossed Grand Lake and occupied Grand river nearly to Butte La Rose, where they reconnoitered.

A dispatch from Western Virginia says that a body of "rebel cavalry," dashed into Wingfield at night and captured Captain Orr, who was there on a visit to his wife, and nearly the whole of a company of the Third (Jackson) Virginia cavalry. Major Hooker, who was in the vicinity, passing up Kanawha river in steamboat from Charleston, with important dispatches to General Sigel, in command of the Department of Western Virginia, came also near being captured by the party, having just started off in time to save himself from capture. The officer appears very penitent to the Yankees, and [illegible] investigation of the whole thing has been ordered.

Butler was at Fortress Monroe, and had held a review of a large body of negro soldiers there—cavalry, infantry and artillery. General Gillmore, of Pennsylvania, and a number of other military dignitaries were present on the occasion. A violent storm had prevailed of Wilmington, North Carolina, and a large number of guns and pieces of wrecks were seen off the coast. The blockading fleet off Wilmington were reported to be all safe.

The Union State Convention of California had adopted a resolution praising the Administration and declaring Abraham Lincoln their first choice for the next Presidency.

The slaves in different portions of Maryland are being enrolled for military service. Colonel Wolford, of Kentucky, who in a speech in that State denounced the employment of negroes as soldiers, has been dismissed from the service without trial.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation defining the cases entitled to "the benefits" of his "amnesty proclamation." He says that it applies only to persons who, being at large and free from any arrest, confinement or duress, shall "voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority," but that prisoners excluded from the amnesty offered in the said proclamation may "apply to the President for clemency, like all other offenders, and their application will receive due consideration." This is a gracious condescension, truly!

Gold stands about the same in the North—168 7-8 to 169.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.

The *Enquirer* of Friday says:

Latest information from Gen. Lee's army gives no indication of an immediate opening of the campaign. Between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock rivers the estimated Yankee force does not exceed thirty-five thousand. Their cavalry videttes extend as far up as Rapidan Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. These are stationed at intervals of about a quarter of a mile, and generally come no nearer the river than half a mile. In the rear of these, and directly opposite Clarke's mountain, in a north-westerly direction, may be seen the infantry pickets and the sentinels walking their beats. The camps are few in number on this side of Brandy Station, where they are thickly crowded together, and the smoke of a thousand camp fires hangs heavily over the hills, while occasionally may be seen the troops drilling by regiments, squadrons and squads, or the artillery practicing at a target, while the dull explosion of the pieces reverberates and echoes along the hills and valleys of this once prosperous region of the Rappahannock river.

One day last week very heavy and continuous cannonading, accompanied by sharp musketry of several hours duration, was heard in the direction of Culpeper Court House. No definite cause has been assigned, but rumor tells of another difficulty among the Yankee troops.

On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, three men, from the Stonewall brigade, entered the great bend of the Rapidan, between Tobaccostick Ford and Moreton's Ford, for the purpose of firing upon the Yankee cavalry as they came down in the morning to water their horses. It was daylight, however, the party were so thoroghly chilled that they could not wait longer, so they fired away at the Yankee pickets, who were in and around a house on the opposite side of the stream, abount a hundred and fifty yards distant. Three fell at the first fire; the greatest consternation prevailed among the enemy; they turned out *en masse*, threw out skirmishers, and prepared for a general attack. Our boys fired again, and retreated across the bottom land, returning the Yankee fire as they went. All three returned safely to their regiment.

The enemy's pickets say that Gen. Grant has taken command of the army of the Potomac. Our men are in most excellent spirits.

To the boast of Gen. Grant, that he can, with this thousand men, whip out Gen. Lee's army, our boys say that he cannot cross the river in opposition to Ewell's corps alone.

Quite an acceptable present was received a few days since in the shape of a quantity of excellent woolen socks to be distributed to those soldiers whose homes are in possession of the public enemy.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, still continues to address the North Carolina troops. His speeches are vivifying and received with enthusiasm by all who hear him; troops from other States as well as his own.

GOV. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

It has been well and truly said, by one of the profoundest thinkers and most sagacious statesman of the age, that Gov. Brown's late message entitles him to "statute of gold." Such is precisely our estimate of the profound, wise and courageous Executive of the Empire State. He stands prominently forward in the arena of this contest as viewed in all its aspects—as the representative man of a new and splendid empire, whose foundations are to be laid upon the solid granite of Constitutional freedom, as inherent in the States, and not upon the quicksands of a centralized agency at Richmond, destined to dissolve like frostwork in the hot breath of an indignant and liberty inviting people. The aggressions of the Washington despot, who wields a power not inferior to the Czar of Russia, trampling as he does upon all the guarantees of political, civil and religious liberty, furnish no reasonable pretext for similar usurpations at the South, however potential the exigencies of the crisis may be; for if we cut loose from our Constitutional moorings under the delusive plea of military necessity, as looking to a more vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, we will find ourselves very soon at the mercy of the wild waves, without chart or compass, and will ultimately be engulphed in greater evils than even those that are likely in any possible event to overtake us from the impotent despot enthroned at Washington.

Indeed, there are evident prémonitions of a coming storm at the North that will as certainly sweep away the power of the Black Republicans, as the day arrives when the voice of the people shall have been enunciated through the ballot box. Passion may have blinded, but it has not extinguished the love of liberty in the Middle and North-western States; and the allied powers which entagonize the despot on the question of State sovereignty, are now shaling for a protest against his usurpations, which will crush him into powder. We have but to restrain our [illegible] within the limits of the Constitution, and [illegible] status intact as freemen, to triumph over the party that has decreed our enslavement, if not our annihilation.

From the sea of blood whose fell waves threaten to sweep away the guardons that encircle the Ark of our Covenant of freedom, there rises in the person of Joseph E. Brown of Georgia, a nucleus around which a summoned resistance will aggregate which it were madness to oppose. The black clouds which embower the thunderbolts of impending wrath have no silver lining for the tyrant, but are messengers of an avenging power which will bring deliverence to the oppressed, an a fruition of hopes long deferred that will make our Republic, with its radiant clime, a very Paradise among the nations of the earth. Though stripped of all the embilliments which wealth and available resources can furnish, and reduced to the naked grandeur of a people with naught save liberty and the eternal sentiment of resistance to tyrants, we will still be a magnet which will attract our allies in the Mississippi Valley, and Lincoln will be speedily overthrown as there is power in the ballot box.—*Atlanta Reporter.*

Williamson R. W. Cobb, of North Alabama, formerly a member of Congress at Washington, is reported to have gone over to the Yankees, and, it is said, is now in Washington. When they get him they got a rude and ignorant clown.

OUT AT LAST.—Lincoln's "joke" on Florida is at last reported. He is said to have remarked that "a few heads I can hear of in Florid are dead heads!"

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of May, being the 2d Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m

Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

NOTICE.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.

RALEIGH, April 2, 1864.

ON AND AFTER 3rd INST., THE ACCOMMODATION train on this Road will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 5 A. M., [illegible] will leave Weldon at 5 P. M., and arrive in Raleigh at 2.15 P. M.

April 4-3t P. A. DUNN, Gen'l Sup't.